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the protonema can live for 7 months without producing a leafy shoot. He observed also the movement of "chomatophores," which became scattered in a day when the protonema is placed in light, and when the direction of light is changed they all turn toward it in 7-10 days. Blue and violet light proved to be more favorable than any other of the visible rays, excepting of course white light. The optimum temperature for the development of the leafy shoot is 16-25° C.; the protonema does not die so long as the temperature is above -20.5° C., but the leafy shoot dies at -18° C. The spore at a temperature of 16-25° C. germinates in one month.—J. M. C.

**Angiosperm wood lacking vessels.**—BAILEY and THOMPSON,<sup>22</sup> in continuing their work on certain genera of angiosperms in which true vessels are absent from the normal wood of the stem, have obtained additional evidence. Their attention had been called to the occurrence of vessel-like structures in injured roots of a species of *Drimys*, which might indicate that the ancestors of the 3 genera investigated possessed true vessels. An examination of these structures has led to the conclusion that they are not vessel-like in structure, but are typical tracheids, which occur as well in uninjured stems of the 3 genera. They maintain, therefore, that true vessels do not occur in the xylem of these genera, and that there is no evidence that their ancestors possessed true vessels.—J. M. C.

**Permeability.**—PAIN and SAUNDERS<sup>23</sup> find that the testa of the pea is impervious to various reagents dissolved in water (copper ferrocyanid, sodium chloride, safranin) due to a waxy bloom deposited on the outer surface. This bloom is easily rubbed off so that the testa becomes pervious. In the wrinkled peas the bloom rubs off on the wrinkles, leaving the depressions still impervious, while in the smooth pea the bloom rubs off uniformly on the whole surface. It is interesting to find such a superficial layer responsible for the peculiar permeability characters of seed coats, for these characters are generally determined by deeper layers.—WM. CROCKER.

**Agaricaceae of Michigan.**—KAUFFMAN,<sup>24</sup> in connection with his very full presentation of the Agaricaceae of Michigan, has monographed *Russula* (pp. 118-167), *Pholiota* (pp. 289-314), and *Cortinarius* (pp. 314-442), as represented in the state. In *Russula* he recognizes 53 species, 3 being new and 27 edible; in *Pholiota* 26 species, 4 of which are edible; in *Cortinarius* 154 species, 13 of which are new and 10 edible. As an illustration of the activity of CHARLES

<sup>22</sup> BAILEY, I. W., and THOMPSON, W. P., Additional notes upon the angiosperms *Tetracentron*, *Trochodendron*, and *Drimys*, in which vessels are absent from the wood. Ann. Botany 32:503-512. pl. 16. figs. 9. 1918.

<sup>23</sup> PAIN, S. G., and SAUNDERS, L. M., On a peculiarity exhibited by the testa of wrinkled peas. Ann. Botany 32:175. 1918.

<sup>24</sup> KAUFFMAN, C. H., The Agaricaceae of Michigan. Mich. Geol. and Biol. Survey, Publ. 26. Biol. Series 5. December 1918.

PECK in these groups it is interesting to note that he is credited with 16 species in *Russula*, 11 in *Pholiota*, and 62 in *Cortinarius*, and this has to do only with Michigan species.—J. M. C.

**Seedling anatomy.**—HOLDEN and BEXON<sup>25</sup> have begun a series of studies on the anatomy of teratological seedlings. The first paper deals with seedlings of *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, which showed "cotyledonary abnormality ranging from hemitricotyly to tetracotyly." The conclusion was reached that there are at least two methods of cotyledonary increase, cotyledonary fission and dichotomy of the growing point of the cotyledon. A third method is somewhat doubtfully suggested, namely "the downward displacement of one or more epicotyledonary leaves."—J. M. C.

**Apogamy in Camptosorus.**—MRS. BROWN<sup>26</sup> has described a case of apogamy in *C. rhizophyllus* that occurred in cultures to determine if apogamy could be induced by the modification of external conditions. The apogamous outgrowth was in general a cylindrical process, with some interesting details as to shape and structure, in which a cluster of tracheids appeared. Previous experimental work had indicated that bright light and relative dryness were the factors involved; but in this case low nutrition seemed to be more important than either.—J. M. C.

**Tropical species of Eupatorium.**—ROBINSON<sup>27</sup> has published the results of a study of *Eupatorium* as displayed in the American tropics. The wealth of species illustrates how much of the flora of the world remains to be discovered. There are 39 new species described, in addition to new varieties. He has included also a revision of the Colombian species, recognizing 93 species distributed among 7 sections. "Keyed recensions" are given also of the species of Venezuela (35) and of Ecuador (50).—J. M. C.

**The orchids of Java.**—SMITH,<sup>28</sup> in a fifth paper on the orchids of Java, continues to bring to light the remarkably rich orchid flora of that island. He discusses 61 species representing 27 genera, including 38 new species and 2 new genera (*Chroniochilus* and *Saccababiopsis*).—J. M. C.

**A new genus of Compositae.**—PRITZEL<sup>29</sup> has published a new genus (*Basedowia*) of Compositae from Australia. It resembles *Helichrysum*, as the name (*B. helichrysoides*) suggests. The genus is named for HERBERT BASEDOW, state geologist of South Australia.—J. M. C.

<sup>25</sup> HOLDEN, H. S., and BEXON, DOROTHY, Observations on the anatomy of teratological seedlings. I. On the anatomy of some polycotylous seedlings of *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. *Ann. Botany* **32**:513-530. *figs. 17.* 1918.

<sup>26</sup> BROWN, ELIZABETH DOROTHY WUIST, Apogamy in *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*. *Bull. Torr. Bot. Club* **46**:27-30. *pl. 2.* 1919.

<sup>27</sup> ROBINSON, B. L., Contrib. Gray Herb. Proc. Amer. Acad. **54**:235-367. 1918.

<sup>28</sup> SMITH, J. J., Die Orchideen von Java. *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg* **II**. no. 26. pp. 135. 1918.

<sup>29</sup> PRITZEL, E., *Basedowia*, eine neue Gattung der Compositen aus Zentral-Australien. *Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesell.* **36**:332-337. *pl. 12.* 1918.